

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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Announcement of The Cornell Law School 1928-29

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THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR FOR 1928-29

1928

FIRST TERM

Sept. 24,	<i>Monday,</i>	}	Registration and assignment of all students.
Sept. 25,	<i>Tuesday,</i>		
Sept. 26,	<i>Wednesday,</i>		
Sept. 27,	<i>Thursday,</i>		Instruction begins at 8 A. M.
Oct. 19,	<i>Friday,</i>		Last day for payment of tuition for the first term.
Nov. 28,	<i>Wednesday,</i>		Instruction ends at 6 P. M.
Dec. 3,	<i>Monday,</i>		Instruction resumed at 8 A. M.
Dec. 22,	<i>Saturday,</i>		Instruction ends at 1 P. M.
1929			
Jan. 7,	<i>Monday,</i>		Instruction resumed at 8 A. M.
Jan. 11,	<i>Friday,</i>		Founder's Day.
Jan. 26,	<i>Saturday,</i>		Instruction ends.
Jan. 28,	<i>Monday,</i>		Term examinations begin.
Feb. 6,	<i>Wednesday,</i>		Term ends.
Feb. 7,	<i>Thursday,</i>		A holiday.

SECOND TERM

Feb. 8,	<i>Friday,</i>		Registration of all students.
Feb. 11,	<i>Monday,</i>		Instruction begins at 8 A. M.
Mar. 4,	<i>Monday,</i>		Last day for payment of tuition for the second term.
Mar. 30,	<i>Saturday,</i>		Instruction ends at 1 P. M.
April 8,	<i>Monday,</i>		Instruction resumed, 8 A. M.
May 25,	<i>Saturday,</i>		Spring Day: a holiday.
June 3,	<i>Monday,</i>		Term examinations begin.
June 11,	<i>Tuesday,</i>		End of term examinations.
June 17,	<i>Monday,</i>		COMMENCEMENT.

THE CORNELL LAW SCHOOL

FACULTY

LIVINGSTON FARRAND, A.B., M.D., L.H.D., LL.D., President of the University.

CHARLES KELLOGG BURDICK, A.B., LL.B., Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Law.

EDWIN HAMLIN WOODRUFF, LL.B., Professor of Law, Emeritus.

LYMAN P. WILSON, B.S., J.D., LL.D., Professor of Law.

ROBERT SPROULE STEVENS, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

ELLIOTT EVANS CHEATHAM, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law.

GEORGE JARVIS THOMPSON, B.S., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HORACE EUGENE WHITESIDE, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

HERBERT DAVID LAUBE, B.L., A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Assistant Professor of Law.

WILLIAM HURSH FARNHAM, A.B., LL.B., Assistant Professor of Law, and Secretary of the Law School.

LUCIUS WARD BANNISTER, A.B., LL.B. (of the Denver, Colorado, Bar). Lecturer on Water Rights.

HON. LEONARD C. CROUCH, Ph.B. (Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, Fourth Department), Lecturer on Practice.

HON. HARRINGTON PUTNAM, A.B., LL.D. (formerly Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, Second Department), Lecturer on Admiralty and Maritime Law.

EDWARD ECKER WILLEVER, LL.B., Librarian.

OBJECTS OF THE LAW SCHOOL

The Cornell Law School was founded in 1887. Its purpose is to give students a thorough training in the common law and equity jurisprudence of England and America, as affected by statute, as well as in legal history and the principles of jurisprudence, to the end that its graduates may be qualified for successful practice, productive legal scholarship, and broad-minded, progressive citizenship.

An experience of forty years has incontestably demonstrated that a broad yet intensive training in the operation of the principles of the common law, supplemented by guidance of the individual student in the examination of local peculiarities in which he is interested, qualifies graduates for admission to the bar in any of the states, and produces a higher type of lawyer than does instruction based primarily on the statutes and decisions of a single state. The aim of the school is not solely to give information, nor solely to train the minds of its students. Its Faculty believes that sound legal education should and can combine discipline in legal reasoning with the accumulation of comprehensive knowledge of legal rules and principles.

The Law School is conducted on the theory that teaching law is a task requiring all the working time of well trained legal scholars. The members of the teaching staff do not practice law, but give all their time to instruction, research, and writing. Their practice of the law which gives them an appreciation of the law in operation, has preceded their teaching.

The case system of instruction is used, supplemented by collateral reading, the examination of statutes, the solutions of problems, and the delivery of reports on legal questions. Final examinations are held twice a year, and preliminary examinations are given as needed, especially during the first year, in order that teacher and student may be informed as to the progress which is being made.

In all the work of the Law School, the honor system prevails. It was instituted in 1907, at the request of the students, and has proved highly successful. The Faculty believes that legal training under the

honor system constitutes an important factor in the firm establishment of a high ethical standard among graduates of the school.

The classes in the Law School are limited in number. This limitation is believed by the Faculty to be of great advantage to the students since it enables each instructor to give frequent personal attention to the development of each student, and to require quizzes, problems, interviews, and reports, which would not be possible were the number of students greatly increased.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

REGULAR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Applicants for admission as regular first year students are required to present evidence of the receipt of a bachelor's degree from an approved college or university. Students in the College of Arts and Sciences of Cornell University are allowed, however, in their senior year to elect the first year of the Law course and in this way to obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws in six years.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants who are twenty-one years of age may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to the Law School as special students not candidates for a degree. This privilege will be granted only upon written application, specifying the age of the applicant, and the amount and character of preparatory study, previous law study, and business experience which the applicant has had, accompanied, if practicable, with certificates from the preparatory school, law school, attorney, or business man under whose direction work has been done. Applicants are advised to correspond with the Secretary of the Law School before presenting themselves in person.

ADVANCED STANDING

Students who have satisfied the entrance requirements for regular first year students, and who have successfully completed one or more years of law work in a law school of approved standing may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be admitted to advanced standing on such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe. Advanced standing beyond the second year is granted only in cases of exceptional merit.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER COLLEGES IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Subject to the regulations of the colleges in which they are registered and of the Law School, students from other colleges of the University may elect work in the Law School, but such students are not permitted to do so before the beginning of their senior year, except upon presentation of special reasons to the Dean of the Law Faculty. Work permitted to be taken in the Law School may not be counted towards the law degree except when taken by a senior in the College

of Arts and Sciences, registered as a first year student in the law school. Students from other colleges who elect work in the Law School (except those who, in their senior year, elect the whole of the first year work) should, before making their election of courses, advise with the Dean of the Law Faculty as to the subjects to be elected and the order in which they should be taken.

THE SUMMER SESSION

The Law School offers during each summer a summer session of eleven weeks duration, divided in two terms of five and one-half weeks each. The schedule of courses is so arranged that students may attend both terms or either term alone. New students may commence the study of law at the beginning of the summer session. A summer session is the equivalent of one-third of an academic year.

The courses offered in the summer session have the same content and are conducted in the same manner as those given during the regular college year. All credit received in the summer session by students regularly admitted to the Law School as candidates for the LL.B. degree will be counted towards the degree.

The purposes of the summer session are: (1) to enable law students to shorten the time required for graduation by continuing the study of law during the summer; (2) to make it possible for students to secure additional law courses in the summer, or courses which they are unable to complete during the regular academic year; (3) to offer an opportunity for law study to those students who are unable to attend at other seasons; (4) to make it possible for students to commence the study of law in September or June. By this means a student may begin his law studies in June, 1928, attend for two regular academic years and three summer sessions, and be graduated in September, 1930. Likewise a student who enters the school in September, 1928, may be graduated in February, 1931. This arrangement in no way interferes with the regular three-year course for those students who do not desire to attend the summer session.

A separate announcement, issued for each summer session, may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Law School.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

THREE-YEAR COURSE. The completion of the course of instruction in law requires attendance during three academic years, of about thirty-two weeks each, or the equivalent in summer session attendance. By attending the summer sessions of the Law School, a student may complete the three-year course in two and one-fourth calendar years, as explained above.

All the work of the first year and certain courses of the second and third years, as indicated below, are required of all students. The remaining courses are offered as electives to students in the second and third years. A student must for graduation complete eighty-two semester hours, substantially with a grade of C, as more fully set forth in the Rules for the Guidance of Law Students, issued at the time of registration. The courses offered are set forth at length below.

SIX-YEAR COMBINED COURSE. It is possible to obtain the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. at Cornell in six years. The first three years are spent exclusively in the College of Arts and Sciences. Under the rules of the latter college qualified seniors in Arts are allowed to elect all their work in the Law School and receive the A.B. degree upon the successful completion of the first year of the law course. By spending two additional years in the Law School, the student may receive the LL.B. degree.

FIRST YEAR

1. Contract. First term. Six hours. Huffcut and Woodruff's *Cases on Contract* (4th ed.). Professor THOMPSON.

History and development of the common law of contract, with emphasis upon the modern movements in this field of the law. Principles controlling the formation, operation and termination of the contractual obligation, and the legal consequences of breach of contract are discussed in detail. The subject is fundamental and is a necessary preliminary to various subjects which involve special applications of contract law and are separately treated later in the law course. The study of the application of equitable remedies to breach of contract is embodied in the course in equity.

2. Agency. Second term. Three hours. Huffcut's *Cases on Agency* (3d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

This course deals with contracts formed through a representative; the creation and termination of the relation of agency; the rights and duties of the principal, the agent and the other party to the contract, in respect to one another; and the law of master and servant.

3. Torts. Second term. Six hours. Bohlen's *Cases on Torts* (2d ed.) and appendix. Professor WILSON.

A general treatment of the basic principles of civil wrongs arising from breaches of certain socially imposed duties as contradistinguished from duties voluntarily assumed by contract. Interference with person or property, including conversion; negligence; legal cause; defamation; deceit; liability not based on fault; interference with social and business relations, (such as inducing breaches of duty, competition, strikes, boycotts and the like); and duties arising from the possession of land are among the topics discussed.

4. Criminal Law. Second term. Three hours. Mikell's *Cases on Criminal Law* (2d ed.). Professor BURDICK.

A study of the criminal law, both common and statutory, including the historical development of this branch of law as well as the analysis of the necessary elements of crimes, and the consideration of the principal classes of crimes.

5. Property 1a. First term. Four hours. Bigelow's *Cases on Personal Property, Introduction to Law of Real Property*, and *Cases on Rights in Land*. Assistant Professor FARNHAM.

Distinction between real and personal property; possessory interests in chattels, including found property, bailments, liens, and pledges; acquisition of ownership in personal property; fixtures; emblements.

Introduction to the law of real property; rights in land incidental to possession, including waters; rights in the land of another, including profits, easements and licenses.

6. Property 1b. Second term. Two hours. Aigler's *Cases on Titles*. Assistant Professor FARNHAM.

Derivative Titles, including estates created, execution of deeds, and the property conveyed.

7. Legal History, including the Evolution of Procedure. First term. Four hours. Assigned readings and problems. Cook and Hinton's *Cases on Common Law Pleading*. Professor WHITESIDE.

The first part of this course is designed to introduce the student to the history and system of the common law. It will include a study of selections from the *Year Books* and important statutes, together with the development of common law institutions. It is also intended to familiarize the student with the historical literature of the common law.

The second part treats of the place of procedure in the law; the outgrowth of the common law forms of action from the writ system and the influence of the writ system on the substantive law of rights; development of the formulary system; modern statutory forms of action; nature of the transition from the common law forms of action to the simplified statement of the cause of action under the codes and practice acts.

10. Introduction to the Study of Law. First term. Professors CHEATHAM and THOMPSON, and Assistant Professor FARNHAM. Assigned case material and selected readings.

A brief introduction to the study of law under the case system, and to library methods and material, together with an outline of the steps in legal proceedings. An examination requiring an application of the subject matter of the course will be given during the term.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS

20. Property II. Second term. Four hours. Elective. Aigler's *Cases on Titles*; Bigelow's *Cases on Rights in Land*. Assistant Professor FARNHAM.

Original titles, including possessory titles, prescription and accretion; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; priorities; covenants running with the land including enforcement at law and in equity, and between landlord and tenant and between owners in fee; rents; waste; public rights in streams and highways.

21. Negotiable Paper. First term. Three hours. Elective. Smith and Moore's *Cases on Bills and Notes* (2d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

History and development of the law of negotiable instruments from the law merchant, through the common law and into its present codified state in the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law; the formal requisites of bills, notes and checks; negotiation; the obligations of the parties to such paper; the necessary steps to perfect the holder's rights; and the discharge of negotiable instruments.

22. Wills and Probate Law. Second term. Two hours. Elective. Costigan's *Cases on Wills*. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

Includes a discussion of the right to dispose of property by will and the nature of the modern testamentary instrument; a detailed study of the law's formalities for the due execution and revocation of a will and of the various classes of legacies and devises; also an examination of the nature, jurisdiction, and procedure of probate courts in their relation to the administration of decedents' estates.

23a. Equity I. First term. Three hours. Required of second year students. Cook's *Cases in Equity*, Vol. I. Professor STEVENS.

The course involves a study of the origin, nature, and fundamental principles of equity jurisdiction.

23b. Equity II. Second term. Three hours. Required of second year students. Cook's *Cases in Equity*, Vol. II. Professor STEVENS.

A consideration of the remedy of specific performance and defences thereto.

24. Insurance. First term. Two hours. Elective. Woodruff's *Cases on Insurance* (2d ed.). Assistant Professor FARNHAM.

The special subject-matter treated is the insurance contract, and the peculiar applications of the principles of contract, agency, evidence, and equity to this species of contractual obligation. The contracts of fire and life insurance are selected for detailed study; and statutory provisions affecting insurance contracts are considered.

25. Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Woodruff's *Cases on Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons* (3d ed.). Assistant Professor FARNHAM.

This course includes the law of parent and child; husband and wife, including marriage and divorce; and the legal disabilities of infants.

26. Evidence. Second term. Four hours. Required for graduation. Open to students either in the second or third year. Thayer's *Cases on Evidence* (Maguire's ed.). Professor WILSON.

This course includes in general all questions relating to evidence in both civil and criminal cases. It deals with judicial notice, presumptions, admissions, relevancy, and the rule against hearsay with its exceptions. It also covers opinion

evidence, real evidence, documentary evidence, the best evidence rule, the parol evidence rule, and the examination of witnesses.

27. Sales. Second term. Three hours. Elective. Woodward's *Cases on Sales* (2d ed.). Professor WHITESIDE.

This course is concerned with the formation of the contract of sale of personal property; the respective rights and duties of buyer and seller regarding the performance of the contract; the origin and incidents of warranties regarding the goods sold; conditional sales; and the remedies open to buyer and seller, respectively, in the various contingencies incidental to sales of goods.

28. Pleading. Second term. Four hours. Required of second year students. Sunderland's *Cases on Common Law Pleading*, selected cases on equity pleading, and Hinton's *Cases on Code Pleading*. Professor THOMPSON.

The object of this course is to present in a comprehensive way the development of the subject of pleading in the common law system. A comparative study is made of common law and equity pleading with special emphasis upon the modification and improvements effected therein by the code system and under the modern practice acts. Procedural reform movements both in England and in this country are studied with a view to stimulating a constructive interest in the formative growth of the law of pleading in civil actions. Students are taught to apply the contents of the course by drafting copies of the pleadings studied.

29. Civil Practice. Second term. Three hours. Elective to third year students. Case book to be announced and assigned cases. Professor THOMPSON.

A course in modern state and federal civil practice as founded upon the common law and as changed or modified by state and federal statutes and by rules of court. The course is designed to present the problem of judicial organization and administration, and the steps taken in a civil action from the issuance of process to the satisfaction of judgment. While New York practice is emphasized, a comparative study is made with typical systems of practice in other American states, thus making the course of value not only to the students from New York, but also to those of other jurisdictions. The drafting of common practice papers is an important feature of the course.

30. Mortgages. First term. Two hours. Elective. Durfee's *Cases on Mortgages*. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

This course includes a discussion of the history and development of the modern mortgage, including equitable liens, with a detailed study of mortgage law in its present day application; it also includes an examination of the procedure for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

31. Suretyship. First term. Two hours. Elective. Grant's *Cases on Suretyship*. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

A discussion of the law of principal and surety, arising from contract or otherwise. Among the topics considered are, the nature of the obligation of suretyship, the guarantor's and indorser's liability, and subrogation.

32a. Partnership. Second term. Two hours. Elective. Mechem's *Cases on Partnership* (4th ed.). Assistant Professor LAUBE.

This course deals with the law of partnership both at common law and under the Uniform Partnership Acts; including a consideration of limited partnerships, joint stock companies and business trusts.

32b. Private Corporations. First term. Four hours. Elective to third year students. Richard's *Cases on Corporations* (2d ed.). Professor STEVENS.

In this course a study is made of the law of private corporations; their promotion, de facto corporations, ultra vires action, liability for torts and crimes, the rights and liabilities of officers, stockholders, and creditors, and the reorganization, consolidation and dissolution of corporations.

33. Quasi-Contracts. Second term. Two hours. Elective. Woodruff's *Cases on Quasi-Contracts* (2d ed.). Professor CHEATHAM.

This course deals with the common law remedy in those cases where one person has conferred benefits upon another, under such circumstances as would permit the latter to enrich himself unjustly if he were not compelled to respond to the extent of the money value of the benefits received by him. Some, among the various instances discussed, are cases of benefits conferred under mistake, or under constraint, or in misreliance upon an unenforceable contract, through warrantable intervention in another's affairs.

34. Law of Public Service and Carriers. Second term. Three hours. Elective. C. K. Burdick's *Cases on Public Service and Carriers* (2d ed.). Professor CHEATHAM.

In this course are considered the bases of the duties of public service, and the extent of those duties, as well as the legality of rates fixed by the company, the constitutionality of rates fixed by the state, and the law with regard to illegal discrimination, adequate facilities, and withdrawal from service. The peculiar duties and liabilities of common carriers of goods and passengers are also discussed.

35. Constitutional Law. First term. Four hours. Required for graduation. Hall's *Cases on Constitutional Law, with Supplement*. Professor BURDICK.

Making and changing constitutions; judicial enforcement of the constitution; separation and delegation of powers; guarantees of personal rights; due process and equal protection; police power, taxation, and eminent domain; federal powers; citizenship and suffrage; foreign relations, Indians and aliens; territories and new states; interstate commerce; intergovernmental relations. (See the material on page 14 as to related courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.)

38. Future Interests. First term. Three hours. Elective to third year students. Powell's *Cases on Future Interests*. Professor CHEATHAM.

This course deals with future interests in property.

39. Trusts. First term. Four hours. Elective. Scott's *Cases on Trusts*. Professor CHEATHAM.

This course deals with the distinctions between trusts and other similar relationships, the creation of trusts and the purposes for which they may be created, the settlor and the trust property, the trustee and the cestui que trust, and their respective qualifications, powers, rights, and duties, and the extinction of the trust.

41. Conflict of Laws. Second term. Three hours. Elective to third year students. Lorenzen's *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.). Professor STEVENS.

This course includes discussion of the principles governing the choice of rules to be applied in determining questions "concerning the rights of persons within the territory of one nation or state, by reason of acts, private or public, done within the dominion of another nation or state."

42. Municipal Corporations. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Case book to be announced. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

Creation, control, alteration, and dissolution of municipal corporations; their charters, proceedings, officers, and agents; their powers and liabilities; taxation and indebtedness.

43. Administrative Law. First term. Two hours. Elective. Freund's *Cases on Administrative Law*. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

Executive functions, administrative discretion, notice, hearing and evidence, jurisdiction, conclusiveness of determination, and judicial control.

45. Bankruptcy. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Professor WHITESIDE.

A study of the National Bankruptcy Act and its construction.

46. International Law. First term. Two hours. Elective. Scott's *Cases on International Law*. Professor BURDICK.

A discussion of the rights and duties of nations and their subjects or citizens in time of peace or war, where international questions are involved.

47. Damages. Not given in 1928-29. Elective. Mechem and Gilbert's *Cases on Damages*. Professor WILSON.

Nature; exemplary; liquidated; nominal; direct; consequential; avoidable; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; physical and mental suffering; aggravation and mitigation; value, interest; special rules in certain tort and contract actions.

48. Restraints on Business and Industry. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Selected cases. Professor STEVENS.

An examination of the conflict of rights between business competitors, and between employers and employees, and of the paramount interest of the public in business or industrial warfare. A study of the restrictions placed by the law, as a result of this conflict and the interest of the public, upon the freedom of the individual to dispose of his property or labor or to conduct his business. The course embraces a consideration of the common and statute law as to methods of unfair competition, contracts in restraint of trade, illegal combinations, and some incidents of labor disputes. (See the material on page 14 as to related courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.)

49. Taxation. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Selected cases. Professor STEVENS.

A study of the following topics: The taxing power and the limitations placed upon it by constitutions, the purpose of the tax, and the situs of the property or the domicile of the person. Direct and indirect taxes. Property and privilege taxes. The assessment and equalization, the collection and payment of taxes. The nature of the obligation to pay a tax. Remedies for the imposition and collection of unauthorized taxes. Special attention will be devoted to some fundamental principles involved in Income, Inheritance, and Corporation Tax Laws. (See the material on page 14 as to related courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.)

50. Jurisprudence. Second term. Two hours. Elective to third year students. Assigned reading and selected cases. Assistant Professor LAUBE.

An examination of the nature and end of law, its sources, its forms, its scope, its application, and its growth.

51. Labor Law. Not given in 1928-29. Two hours. Elective. Sayre's *Cases on Labor Law*. Professor STEVENS.

This course concerns the problems arising out of the struggle between employers and employees for the adjustment of wages and working conditions by collective bargaining. The principal topics considered are: legality of labor organizations, strikes, lockouts, boycotts, picketing, black lists, and the use of the injunction, and compulsory arbitration. (See the material on page 14 as to related courses in the College of Arts and Sciences.)

COURSES IN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

RELATED COURSES. Attention is called to the following courses given in the College of Arts and Sciences:

Economics 65b: **Trusts and Modern Capitalism.**

Economics 67b: **State in Relation to Labor.**

Economics 87: **Public Revenues.**

Government 20: **Constitutional Law: The American Federal System.**

Government 21: **Constitutional Law: Fundamental Rights and Immunities.**

Government 22: **Seminary in Constitutional Problems.**

Since these courses are related respectively to the Law courses in Restraints on Business and Industry, Labor Law, Taxation, and Constitutional Law, students who have taken any of these courses given by the College of Arts and Sciences should confer with the appropriate member of the Faculty of the Law School before registering in the allied law course.

OTHER COURSES. In addition to the related courses listed in the preceding paragraph, the College of Arts and Sciences offers instruction in a large number of subjects of particular value to the lawyer. For example, courses are provided on international relations, the elements of accounting, corporation finance, money and banking, problems in government and administration, logic, public speaking, argument and debate. (See the Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, which the Secretary of the University will send free on request.) These courses are open to law students, subject to the regulations of the College of Arts and Sciences, and to the prior demands of the regular schedule of professional courses in the Law School. A limited amount of work of this character in Arts and Sciences may thus be obtained by a law student who maintains a good record.

SHORT LECTURE COURSES

Attendance Required of Juniors and Seniors

Admiralty and Maritime Law. Six lectures. Judge PUTNAM.

Preparation for Trial and Trial Practice. Three lectures. Judge CROUCH.

Water Rights and Irrigation Law. Six lectures. Mr. BANNISTER.

SPECIAL LECTURERS, 1927-28

Maitre Pierre Lepaulle, Docteur en Droit (The University of Paris), S.J.D. (Harvard), delivered three lectures before the law school during the first term, in the field of Comparative Law.

Oliver D. Burden, '97, lectured before the Law School in the second term on the Law of Defamation.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND MILITARY SCIENCE

Military drill and physical training are not required of law students. For matters relating to Physical Training and Military Science, see the General Circular of Information, pages 45-47.

THE FRANK IRVINE LECTURESHIP

The Frank Irvine Lectureship, established in 1913 by the Conkling Chapter of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, in honor of Judge Irvine, former Dean of this school, provides for one or more lectures on legal topics each year by men of national reputation. The incumbents of the lectureship and the subjects of their respective addresses have been as follows:

- 1914—Hon. Adelbert Moot, of the Buffalo Bar. *Thoroughness.*
1915—Charles A. Boston, Esq., of the New York City Bar. *Legal Ethics.*
1916—No lecture.
1917—Professor J. H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern University College of Law, Chicago, Ill. *A New Way to Teach Old Law.*
1918—Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City. *Due Process of Law Today.*
1919—Hon. Harlan F. Stone, formerly Dean of the Columbia University Law School, New York City. *The Lawyer and his Neighbors.*
1920—Hon. Frederick E. Crane, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Brooklyn, N. Y. *The Fourth Estate.*
1921—Professor Samuel Williston, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. *Freedom of Contract.*
1922—Albert M. Kales, Esq., late of the Chicago Bar. *The Visceral and Ratiocinative Schools of Jurisprudence.*
1923—Hon. Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, New York City. *The Philosopher and the Lawyer.*
1924—Hon. Irving Lehman, Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, New York City. *The Influence of the Universities on Judicial Decisions.*
1925—Hon. Robert Von Moschzisker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa. *Dangers in Disregarding Fundamental Conceptions when Amending the Federal Constitution.*
1926—Frederic R. Coudert, Esq., of the New York Bar, New York City. *International Law in Relation to Private Law Practice.*
1927—Professor Morris R. Cohen, College of City of New York. *Property and Sovereignty.*
1928—Walter P. Cooke, Esq., of the Buffalo Bar. *Reparations and the Dawes Plan.*

THE CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY

This legal periodical is published in December, February, April, and June by the Faculty and students of the Law School. It contains leading articles on important legal problems, and also book reviews

and student notes. The work of preparing these notes is regarded by the Faculty as one of the most valuable means of training afforded by the school. The student editors are selected from upperclassmen on their academic records, including capacity for independent research and ability in expression.

Recent cases of novelty or peculiar interest are found by the student board through examination of the advance sheets of the reporters. Each student editor is assigned to work on one of these cases under the guidance of a member of the Faculty. The object is to make a thorough search of all the authorities on the point, to analyze carefully the problem involved, and finally to reduce to compact form suggestions regarding the state of the law and the soundness of the decision in question. This work trains the editors in the use of books, in marshalling and analysis of authorities, in critical and independent thought regarding legal problems, and in accurate, concise expression.

MOOT COURT

Early in the autumn the members of the First Year Class are divided into Law Clubs for Moot Court work. During the autumn and the winter each member engages in four moot court trials. In the spring the two clubs, which have the highest records in the preliminary rounds, choose each two of their members to participate in a final moot case before judges drawn from the higher courts of this and other States. The work affords excellent training in the use of the law library, and in the drafting of briefs and the presentation of oral arguments.

EXAMINATIONS AND CLASS STANDING

Examinations are held at the end of each term in the work of that term. All examinations have been, for many years, conducted under the honor system. There are no proctors or members of the Faculty present during the examinations. The students are on their honor to refrain from unfair practices.

The following grades are given: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, poor; F, failure to pass. AA may be given for a paper of exceptional excellence. In order to remain in good standing, a student must maintain substantially a C average. When a student appears to be dropping behind or neglecting his work, he may be warned; for poor work, he may be placed on probation, or dropped from the school. Detailed provisions with respect to examinations and class standing are stated in the Rules for the Guidance of Law Students issued on registration day of the first term.

REGISTRATION FOR BAR EXAMINATIONS

The bar examiners of the various States require, in many instances, the filing of certain certificates or the taking of preliminary examinations, before entrance upon the study of the law. All students entering the Law School should consult the Secretary at once regarding these preliminaries. He will be glad to advise them how to satisfy the rules of the board of bar examiners of the State from which they come. Failure to take this step may result in the loss of much time.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES

DEGREE. The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred upon all students who have met the entrance requirements, have been in attendance three years, and have satisfactorily completed eighty-two semester hours of the work of the curriculum, which must include all the work of the first year and the required courses of the second and third years.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE. Each student who has been in regular attendance upon the Law School, whether entitled to a degree or not, may on application to the Dean receive an official certificate of attendance, which states the time of his attendance, and, if desired, the measure of his attainments.

EQUIPMENT

BOARDMAN HALL. All the work of the Law School is conducted in Boardman Hall, a building erected exclusively for the use of the school. On the first floor are lecture rooms and necessary cloak rooms. On the second floor are the offices of the several professors. On the third floor are the library rooms with accommodations for over sixty thousand volumes and three hundred readers.

LAW LIBRARY. The library of the Law School numbers more than 62,000 volumes and about 6,000 pamphlets, to which generous additions are made yearly. In reports of the federal courts, and of the several American State jurisdictions, and in English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Australian, and English colonial reports, the law library is practically complete to date. The Earl J. Bennett collection of Statute Law, provided for by the gift of Earl J. Bennett, LL.B., 1901, embraces about 4,800 volumes of the session laws of all the states to date, and is of unusual fullness and value. The library also possesses a similarly adequate collection of text books, complete sets of substantially all law periodicals in English, digests, annota-

tions and law encyclopedias, Railroad and Public Service Commission Reports and Bar Association Reports of the various States. Several hundred volumes of the records and briefs of cases in the New York Court of Appeals and accounts of important foreign and domestic trials are also to be found in the library.

GENERAL LIBRARY. The University Library containing over 650,000 volumes (exclusive of the number of volumes in the Law Library) is accessible to law students in the same way as to students in the other colleges.

GYMNASIUM. The University gymnasium, under the direction of the Professor of Physical Education, is open to all students.

CORNELL INFIRMARY. The Infirmary, together with an endowment, was presented to the University in 1897, by Dean Sage and William H. Sage. The building, to which an addition has been erected, is equipped with all modern appliances for the care of patients, has a staff of trained nurses, and is open to all students.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 1. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars for the academic year 1928-29 has been established by the Cornell Law Association from the net proceeds of the annual dues paid by its members; and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 2. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for the purpose by William L. Ransom, Esq., of New York City, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 3. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29 has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by the Cornell Alumni of Syracuse, New York, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School. In accordance with the wishes of the donors, preference will be given to a student from Syracuse or vicinity.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 4. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by Edwin J. Marshall, Esq., of Toledo, Ohio, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 5. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by Honorable Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, New York, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 6. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by the Cornell Justices of the Supreme Court of Western New York; and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 7. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by a group of Cornell lawyers in Chicago, under the leadership of James P. Harrold, Esq.; and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 8. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by the Cornell Lawyers of the Bar of Nassau County, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP No. 9. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by Carlos Lazo of Havana, Cuba, and is to be

awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 10. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for this purpose by Col. Henry W. Sackett, of New York City, and is to be awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 11. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds given for the purpose by the members of the Law Association in Pennsylvania, and is awarded, in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 12. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds contributed by Robert H. Wilson and Christopher W. Wilson of New York City, in memory of their father, Christopher W. Wilson, and is to be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP NO. 13. This scholarship, in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the academic year 1928-29, has been established by the Cornell Law Association from funds contributed by Roy M. Hart and Robert H. Wilson of New York City, and is to be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty, under rules prescribed by the Law Association, to an undergraduate in the Law School.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FIRST YEAR LAW SCHOLARSHIPS. Five annual scholarships, in the sum of three hundred dollars each, for students in the first year class in the Law School, have been established by the University, to be awarded in the discretion of the Faculty of Law.

CORNELL LAW ASSOCIATION LOAN FUND. A small revolving loan fund has been created for the benefit of students in the Law Schools, loans being made upon recommendation of the Dean.

STATE TUITION SCHOLARSHIPS IN CORNELL UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES. Under Section 1037 of the New York State Education Law of 1910, the Commissioner of Education awards annually, after a competitive examination, to pupils of the public schools of the State, a number of tuition scholarships in Cornell University equal to the number of assembly districts in the State. Each scholarship entitles the holder to have remitted all of the tuition except \$100 a year for four years, beginning in the September next after the competitive examination. The holder of one of these scholarships, in order to enjoy its benefits, must have satisfied the regular requirements for admission to one of the colleges of the University, and must have registered as a student of that college before the close of the last regular registration day for new students in the September next after the competitive examination. These scholarships are only available to those students in the Law School who are also registered as seniors in the college of Arts and Sciences. For information about the conditions of award of these scholarships, application should be made to the State Commissioner of Education at Albany.

STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS. Under Chapter 292 of the Laws of 1913, as amended by Chapter 130, Laws of 1924, the State of New York maintains scholarships five of which are awarded each county annually for each assembly district therein. Each of these scholarships entitles the holder to \$100 for each year which he is in attendance upon an approved college in this State during a period of four years. The law provides that a person entitled to such scholarship shall not be restricted as to the choice of the college which he desires to attend, or the course of study which he proposes to pursue, provided that no such scholarship shall include professional instruction in theology or in any graduate courses following the receiving of a bachelor's degree. These scholarships are awarded by the State Commissioner of Education at Albany, to whom application should be made for any information about the conditions of award.

BOARDMAN THIRD YEAR LAW SCHOLARSHIP. A third year Law Scholarship of the value of one hundred dollars, the gift of Judge Douglas Boardman, the first dean of the Law School, is awarded annually in June to the second year student who has, in the judgment of the Faculty, done the best work in law subjects to the end of his second year. It is available during the third year and is payable in the same way as are other University undergraduate scholarships.

This scholarship may be forfeited in case the Faculty is satisfied that the holder has not maintained a high standard of work, or has been guilty of any conduct unbecoming the holder of such a scholarship.

FRASER SCHOLARSHIPS. Two scholarships, of the value of one hundred dollars and fifty dollars respectively, the gift of an alumnus of the Law School in memory of Alexander Hugh Ross Fraser, former librarian of the college, are awarded annually about the beginning of the college year to third year students whose law course has been taken entirely in Cornell University. They are awarded to students who have most fully evidenced high qualities of mind and character by superior achievements in scholarship and by those attributes which earn the commendation of teachers and fellow students. The award is made upon recommendation of the third year class by vote, from a list of members submitted by the Faculty as eligible by reason of superior scholarship. The holder of the Boardman Scholarship is not eligible.

W. D. P. CAREY EXHIBITION. A prize of fifty dollars is offered for the year 1928-29 by William D. P. Carey, Law '26, of Hutchinson, Kansas, to be awarded to the student in the Cornell Law School who, in the judgment of the faculty, acquits himself most creditably in two competitive examinations covering the principal fields of law.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES. Various prizes in public speaking, debate, essay writing, etc., are offered annually. For details, the special pamphlet on prizes, to be obtained from the Secretary of the University, should be consulted.

TUITION AND FEES

Tuition. The fee for tuition for all law students is \$300 a year, payable in installments of \$160 at the beginning of the first term and \$140 at the beginning of the second term.

A *Matriculation Fee* of \$10 is required of every student upon entrance into the University. This fee must be paid at the time of registration. A new undergraduate student who has made the required deposit of \$25 with the Treasurer does not make an additional payment of the matriculation fee, because the Treasurer draws on the deposit for this fee. See page 11 of the General Circular of Information.

An *Infirmity Fee* of \$5 a term is required, at the beginning of each term, of every student. For a statement of the privileges given in

return for this fee, see THE UNIVERSITY INFIRMARY on page 49 of the General Circular of Information. The infirmary fee is not required of students registered in the Medical College in New York City. Students in the Summer Session or the Summer School in Agriculture have the privilege of admission to the Infirmary; they pay no fee in advance, but are liable to the regular charges for any service rendered them there.

A Willard Straight Hall Membership Fee of \$4 a term is required, at the beginning of each term of every undergraduate student, and of all students in the Law School. Its payment entitles the student to a share in the common privileges afforded by the operation of Willard Straight Hall, subject to regulations approved by the Board of Managers of the Hall.

A Physical Recreation Fee is required at the beginning of each term of every undergraduate man and of every woman of the freshman and sophomore classes. It is \$2 a term for men and \$1 a term for women. Its payment entitles the student, as the case may be, either to the use of the Gymnasium and the University Playgrounds and to the use of a locker, with bathing facilities and towels, in the Gymnasium, the New York State Drill Hall, or the Schoellkopf Memorial Building, or else to the use of the women's gymnasium, recreation rooms and playgrounds, and to the use of a locker if that is necessary.

A Graduation Fee is required, at least ten days before the degree is to be conferred, of every candidate for a degree. For a first or baccalaureate degree the fee is \$10; for an advanced degree it is \$20. The fee will be returned if the degree is not conferred.

Any tuition fee or other fee may be changed by the Trustees to take effect at any time without previous notice.

Further and more particular information as to fees will be found in the General Circular of Information, pages 34-38.

OTHER EXPENSES

Halls and lodgings for men. The University has six residential halls for men, offering accommodations for about 480 students. For particulars, address The Comptroller, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Many private lodging houses near the University offer furnished rooms, with heat and light, at rates ranging from \$3 to \$6 a week for a single room. Before he rents a room in a private house, a student should make sure, by a personal inspection, that the sanitary arrangements of the house are good, and he should especially insist on a good

fire escape. The University publishes a list of lodging houses which have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in the above respects; the list is ready for distribution on August 15. New students, if they have not already engaged rooms, are advised to come to Ithaca and do so a few days before the day set for registration.

Books. In the Law School the books for the first year cost from \$25 to \$40. By the sale of books at the end of each year the cost of books for the ensuing year can ordinarily be almost entirely met.

A CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION REQUIRED BEFORE MATRICULATION

Every student matriculating in the University is required to present to the Registrar a satisfactory certificate of vaccination. This certificate is considered satisfactory only if it certifies to a successful vaccination within the last five years or certifies that at least three unsuccessful attempts at vaccination have been made within that same period.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT

Many students at Cornell earn a part of their expenses by work during the term. Professional study demands so much of the student's time and energy, however, that it is highly inadvisable for a student in law to undertake the earning of a major part of his living expenses during the college year. Four students in the junior and senior classes in the Law School are employed as assistant librarians in the college. The opportunities for remunerative work by students in Ithaca are limited, and the University cannot undertake to find employment for students, but it maintains a bureau which gladly undertakes to help them in finding employment. Further information is given in the General Circular of Information and in a booklet entitled *Self-Help*, which the Secretary of the University will send free on request.

A student loan fund is available to worthy undergraduate students in the College of Arts and Sciences, who have been at Cornell for at least one year. Applications for loans are received by the Secretary of the University.

Further information upon points not covered by this Announcement can be obtained by addressing THE SECRETARY, CORNELL LAW SCHOOL, Ithaca, N. Y.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS

1927-28

THIRD YEAR STUDENTS

Appel, Alfred	Brooklyn
Besig, Ernest John	Northport
Blauvelt, Arthur Ervin	Port Byron
Breckenridge, Hugh	New Haven, Conn.
Carey, Emerson, jr.	Hutchinson, Kans.
Carver, Elbert Harrison	Rochester
Cohen, Abraham Joseph	Paterson, N. J.
Corbett, Lee Thurston	Takoma Park, D. C.
Elliott, Edward James	West New Brighton
Fein, Oscar	New York City
Handel, Abraham Joseph	New York City
Heyman, Lazarus Samuel	Danbury, Conn.
Hill, David Sherwood, jr.	Liberty
Hurley, James David	Lake Placid
Lewis, Loran	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mahler, Edward	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Morse, Alvertus David	Northampton, Mass.
Morse, Lewis Wilbur	Elmira
Needleman, Isidore Gibby	New York City
Ogden, George Dorris	Batavia
Pasternak, Harry Joseph	New York City
Pratt, Clifford Calkins	Elmira
Ready, Robert William	Burlington, Vt.
Rogers, Joseph Patrick	Syracuse
Rossen, Mary James	Upper Montclair, N. J.
Schorr, Jose	New York City
Skinner, Lee James	Medina
Stark, Malcolm Bortin	Brooklyn
Stein, Meyer	New York City
Tunick, Heyman S.	Brooklyn
Wendt, Robert Hutten	Rochester

SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

Abrams, Arthur Lawrence	Binghamton
Aks, Jacob	Monticello
Armstrong, John Revel	Rawlins, Wyo.
Ashbery, Ray Stephens	Buffalo
Bartels, Millard	Syracuse
Bates, Curtis Stowell	Springville
Beach, Daniel Magee, jr.	Rochester
Berger, Sidney James	Peekskill
Berkowitz, Louis Sacks	New York City
Berlin, Norman Jacob	Norfolk, Va.
Bogosian, Eznick	Union City, N. J.
Boyne, Edward Michael	Philmont
Braus, Mortimer	New York City
Caro, Warren Marcus	Brooklyn
Conklin, Raymond William	Horseheads
Dieffenbach, Fred William	Asbury Park, N. J.
Diven, Irving Booth	Elmira
Eberhart, Carl Oller	Ithaca
Eisner, Rudolph	Trenton, N. J.
Erlich, John Jacob	Chappaqua

Fennell, Thomas Francis	Jersey City, N. J.
Fenner, Alan	New York City
Fuller, Kenneth Wood	Utica
Grant, Chauncey Lewis	Brooklyn
Gray, Clinton Newman	Niagara Falls
Greene, Francis Wygant	Ossining
Hall, Lyman Davison	Valley Stream
Haug, Richard	Brooklyn
Holmberg, Clarence	Great Falls, Mont.
Kelley, William Vincent, jr.	Spokane, Wash.
Kline, Theodore Henry	Hudson
Krieger, John Garrett	Salamanca
Laidlaw, Archibald McVey	Ellicottville
Lipschitz, Irving Murray	New York City
Pulvino, Joseph Michael	Garbutt
Reilly, Walter Edington	Willimantic, Conn.
Rosenzweig, Simon	Brooklyn
Schlossbach, Benjamin	Bradley Beach, N. J.
Scileppi, Paul Jean	Brooklyn
Sheehy, John Webb Little	Cambridge, Md.
Singer, Joseph	Middletown
Stagg, Norman Goff	Ithaca
Taylor, Roswell Flower	Watertown
Tretter, Maxwell Harry	Coney Island
Wendt, William	New York City

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Abramson, Harold Benjamin	Middletown
Antell, Bertel Waldemar	Brooklyn
Bagley, John Charles	Catskill
Balderston, Eugene Price, jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bassevitch, Marcus	Hartford, Conn.
Bernstein, Arthur Hendrick	New York City
Berry, Joseph, jr.	Binghamton
Blinkoff, Samuel	Buffalo
Boasberg, Emanuel, jr.	Buffalo
Brandriss, Edward Mendel	Brooklyn
Brayton, Charles Lucien	Ithaca
Burt, Clifton Elsworth	Hornell
Caton, Cuthbert Boyd	Union City, N. J.
Clark, Hyman Solomon	Savannah, Ga.
Cohen, Harold Nathaniel	Newburgh
Colyer, Theodore Irving	Huntington
Compter, Herman Edward	New York City
Convery, Samuel Vincent	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Cuddy, Raymond Stanislaus	Auburn
Dechert, Wilmer Cornell	Harrisonburg, Va.
Dicker, William	Ithaca
Dobosh, John Joseph	Lansford, Pa.
Dochtermann, Frederick Harold Charles	Mineola
Doing, Park Atkinson	Brooklyn
Edson, Samuel Sinclair	Jamestown
Emerman, Walter Louer	Massillon, Ohio
Engel, Howard	Jersey City, N. J.
Farber, Isidor	Brooklyn
Finkelstein, Phillip	Freeport
Fintel, Ernest Ackard	Richmond Hill
Fuhr, Charles Abraham	Buffalo
Fuller, Robert Henry	Ashtabula, Ohio
Goldin, David Louis	Brooklyn

Goldman, Abraham	New Haven, Conn.
Gonzalez, Eduardo J.	Havana, Cuba
Goodale, Robert Gokey	Bayonne, N. J.
Gorewitz, Joseph	Newark, N. J.
Greenbaum, Joseph Richard	Bradley Beach, N. J.
Hayes, Henry Gillespie, 3d	Washington, D. C.
Healy, Michael Donald	Rome
Henne, Charles Herman	Philadelphia, Pa.
Herrick, Newton Jay, jr.	Canajoharie
Hess, Nathaniel Elliot	Brooklyn
Hooper, William H.	Lockport
Huber, William	Scranton, Pa.
Hyde, Thomas Frederic	Sharon, Pa.
Hyman, Nathan	Pittston, Pa.
Johnson, Albert Kimball	Burlington, Vt.
Johnson, Ben L., jr.	Ithaca
Jones, Robert Daniel	Auburn
Jones, Roger Warren	Coral Gables, Fla.
Klein, Walter Joseph	Port Richmond
Koestler, Melvin Joseph	Elizabeth, N. J.
Koles, George Stanley	Lawrence, Mass.
Lee, Portia Mary	Chicago, Ill.
Leibman, Julius	Brooklyn
Levie, Howard Sidney	New York City
Lindal, Herbert Frederick	Buffalo
Little, John Charles, jr.	Saranac Lake
Lord, Godfrey Fournier	Worcester, Mass.
McElvein, Thomas Irving	Buffalo
Machson, Herman	Monticello
Medes, Joseph Howard	Geneva
Miller, John Strother	Rahway, N. J.
Mintz, Nelson Kenneth	Morristown, N. J.
Monash, Andrew Davies	New Rochelle
Moor, John Hunt	Toledo, Ohio
Morse, Abram Charles, jr.	New York City
Mosher, Esther	Auburn
Nye, Ruth Elizabeth	Buffalo
O'Connor, James Francis	Clifton Springs
Palmer, William Elmer	Elmira
Pendergast, Frederick John	Watertown
Pomerance, Robert	New York City
Popper, Norman N.	Newark, N. J.
Rabinowitz, Abraham	New York City
Rider, Meyer Joseph	Newburgh
Riegel, John Aaron	Bethlehem, Pa.
Robbins, Seymour Stanley	New York City
Rogalski, John Henry	New Britain, Conn.
Rosenberg, Allan	New York City
Rubin, Nathaniel	Poughkeepsie
Saeli, Anthony Russell	Jamestown
Sagan, Nathan	Port Henry
Sheeler, Dudley	Rochester
Simon, Howard	New York City
Sinclair, Jesse Miller	Claymont, Del.
Smith, Frances Broadfield	Philadelphia, Pa.
Snitow, Charles	New York City
Speiser, Edward Charles	Newark, N. J.
Stein, Harry Nathan	Newark, N. J.
Stein, Joseph George	Brooklyn
Tiernan, George Robert	New Haven, Conn.

Trax, Judson Edward	Oil City, Pa.
Trussell, John Carey	Jacksonville, Fla.
Unversaw, Arthur Durward	Kokomo, Ind.
Ward, Hamilton, jr.	Buffalo
Ward, John Chamberlain	Buffalo
Wasser, Alfred	New York City
Weidner, John Henry	Brooklyn
Weinman, Moses Colman	Brooklyn
Weintraub, Joseph	Newark, N. J.
Weiss, Harry Benjamin	Newark, N. J.
Weitz, Edward	Stamford, Conn.
Wilson, Louis Krimmer	Philipsburg, Pa.
Wood, Laurence David	Syracuse
Zelkowitz, Charles Myer	Warwick

SPECIAL STUDENT

Roberts, Carrolton	Geneva
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1927 SUMMER SESSION

Abramson, Isaac	Shreveport, La.
Affeld, Frank Otto	Brooklyn
Ashbery, Ray Stephens	Buffalo
Atlas, Harry Gerson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Balderston, Eugene Price, jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Beach, Daniel Magee, jr.	Rochester
Bogolian, Eznick	Union City, N. J.
Bohlke, William Halsey	Hastings, Nebr.
Breckenridge, Hugh	New Haven, Conn.
Burns, Emmett Robert	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carver, Elbert Harrison	Rochester
Clark, Myra E.	Providence, R. I.
Compter, Herman Edward	New York City
Diven, Irving Booth	Elmira
Dunkle, Mary Gertrude	Lewisburg, Pa.
Entwistle, Ann Margaret	Utica
Foss, Julian Jacob	Savannah, Ga.
Franklin, Burt	Akron, Ohio
Fuller, Robert Henry	Ashtabula, Ohio
Gainey, Leo Joseph	Ithaca
Glassgold, Burnhart	New York City
Goerner, Anthony Alfred	New York City
Goldberg, Charles	Brooklyn
Goodman, Ralph Seymour	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Greenawalt, Kenneth William	Denver, Colo.
Gross, Abraham Albert	Harrisburg, Pa.
Hall, Lyman Davison	Valley Stream
Hayes, Henry Gillispie, 3d	Washington, D. C.
Hill, David Sherwood, jr.	Liberty
Himmele, Irvin Henry	Buffalo
Jermano, Frank	Massena
Johnson, Ben L., jr.	Ithaca
Jones, Carter D.	Fairmount, W. Va.
Kenny, George Hensle	New York City
Kuenzig, Raymond Allen	Erie, Pa.
Lewis, Loran	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lipschitz, Irving Murray	New York City
Machson, Herman	Monticello
McMullen, Marjorie Campbell	Schenectady
Mahler, Edward	Perth Amboy, N. J.

Melniker, Harold	Bayonne, N. J.
Nash, Charles Patterson, jr.	Alderson, W. Va.
Neate, Lucy Loretta	Falconer
Paltrowitz, Reuben Harold	New York City
Parker, W. Leonard	Binghamton
Partridge, Franklin Lord, jr.	Maplewood, N. J.
Paterson, Alexander	Erie, Pa.
Pessagno, Charles August	New York City
Pillion, John Raymond	Lackawanna
Press, Irving Ely	Woodmont, Conn.
Rankin, Archie Fraser	Manitowoc, Wis.
Raphaelson, Selma	Cincinnati, Ohio
Reilly, Walter Edginton	Willimantic, Conn.
Reyna, Virginia Maria	Ithaca
Rogers, Joseph Patrick	Syracuse
Rosenberg, Joseph	Morristown, N. J.
Ross, Lazarus David	Brooklyn
Rossen, Mary James	Upper Montclair, N. J.
Schwartz, William Sharton	Cincinnati, Ohio
Severn, Charles T.	Corning
Shafter, Alfred Martin	Brooklyn
Sheeler, Dudley	Rochester
Stark, Malcolm Bortin	Brooklyn
Szlosek, Stanley	Herkimer
Tarbell, George S., jr.	Ithaca
Underwood, Rip Corneilius	Amarillo, Texas
Vallilee, John Patrick	Ulster, Pa.
Wendt, Robert Hutten	Rochester
Wendt, William	New York City
Whitney, Simon Newcomb	New Haven, Conn.
Willcox, Edward Cooke	Englewood, N. J.
Willig, Samuel	Ferndale
Witkin, Louis Jay	New York City
Wolosonvich, Andrew	Elmira
Wood, Laurence David	Syracuse
Woodward, W. Theodore	Deland, Fla.

